Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit B, Chapter 3, Lesson 2 – PART 2 - pp. B102 – B105**

1. When melted materials well up from inside the Earth, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are formed.
2. Volcanoes are classified into three main types: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcanoes, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcanoes.
3. When the molten rock, called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, rises to Earth’s surface, a volcanic eruption occurs.
4. Many famous volcanoes form large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Each eruption puts new and higher layers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the mountain.
6. The magma that rises to Earth’s surface is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The simplest type of volcano is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcanoes are formed from quick-flowing lava.
9. Cinder cones are generally small and have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sides.
10. A shield volcano is very large and has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sides.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the world’s largest shield cone.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ United States has many cinder cone volcanoes.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcano is a combination of shield and cinder volcano.
14. It is larger than a cinder cone and has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sides.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcanoes produce thick, slow-moving lava and explosive eruptions.
16. Where in the U.S. are there composite volcanoes?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and giant ­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are more dangerous than the lava and gases coming from a volcanic eruption.
2. Volcanic mudflows called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, have killed thousands of people without warning.
3. Major eruptions also release large amounts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the atmosphere.
4. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcano is one that scientists believe will not erupt again.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcano is inactive but has the potential to erupt again.
6. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcano is one that is still erupting.
7. On the positive side, volcanoes provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for heat and power.
8. Most mountains are produced when two lithospheric plates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. This produces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the rocks that creates mountains.
10. These types of mountains are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mountains.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mountains are folded mountains.
12. If enormous blocks of rocks move up and down relative to the surrounding bedrock, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mountain forms.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mountains in California are an example of fault-block mountains.

**ANSWER KEY - Unit B, Chapter 3, Lesson 2 – PART 2 - pp. B102 – B105**

1. When melted materials well up from inside the Earth, **VOLCANOES** are formed.
2. Volcanoes are classified into three main types: **CINDER CONES**, **SHIELD** volcanoes, and **COMPOSITE** volcanoes.
3. When the molten rock, called **MAGMA**, rises to Earth’s surface, a volcanic eruption occurs.
4. Many famous volcanoes form large **MOUNTAINS**.
5. Each eruption puts new and higher layers of **LAVA** on the mountain.
6. The magma that rises to Earth’s surface is called **LAVA**.
7. The simplest type of volcano is the **CINDER CONE**.
8. **SHIELD** volcanoes are formed from quick-flowing lava.
9. Cinder cones are generally small and have **STEEP** sides.
10. A shield volcano is very large and has **GENTLY SLOPING** sides.
11. **MAUNA LOA** is the world’s largest shield cone.
12. The **WESTERN** United States has many cinder cone volcanoes.
13. The **COMPOSITE** volcano is a combination of shield and cinder volcano.
14. It is larger than a cinder cone and has **STEEP** sides.
15. **COMPOSITE** volcanoes produce thick, slow-moving lava and explosive eruptions.
16. Where in the U.S. are there composite volcanoes?
    1. CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON STATE
17. **MUDFLOWS** and giant **AVALANCHES** are more dangerous than the lava and gases coming from a volcanic eruption.
18. Volcanic mudflows called **LAHARS**, have killed thousands of people without warning.
19. Major eruptions also release large amounts of **ASH** into the atmosphere.
20. An **EXTINCT** volcano is one that scientists believe will not erupt again.
21. A **DORMANT** volcano is inactive but has the potential to erupt again.
22. An **ACTIVE** volcano is one that is still erupting.
23. On the positive side, volcanoes provide **ENERGY** for heat and power.
24. Most mountains are produced when two lithospheric plates **COLLIDE**.
25. This produces **COMPRESSION** of the rocks that creates mountains.
26. These types of mountains are called **FOLDED** mountains.
27. The **APPALACHIAN** mountains are folded mountains.
28. If enormous blocks of rocks move up and down relative to the surrounding bedrock, a **FAULT-BLOCK** mountain forms.
29. The **SIERRA NEVADA** mountains in California are an example of fault-block mountains.